

HEALTH

7- JAN 1953

URBAN DISTRICT OF HOLYHEAD

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year

-1951-

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Incorporating the Report

of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

THE GENERAL PURPOSES AND HEALTH COMMITTEE

1951 - 52

Chairman: Councillor Llewelyn Lewis, J.P.

MEMBERS

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" W.E. Harvey	" William Owen
" Mrs. F. Hughes, B.E.M.	" Fernley Roach
" R. Llewelyn Hughes	" W.T. Rowlands
" A. Ifan Jones, M.B.E., J.P.	" Robert Roberts, J.P.
" Mawrd Jones	" Evan Thomas
" Gwilym Jones	" William Thomas
" Hugh Jones, J.P.	" David Williams
" Richard Jones	" David Manley Williams
" William Jones	" John Morris Williams

Chairman of the Council: Councillor Llewelyn Lewis, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health: Dr. G.H.B. Roberts, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.,
L.M., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector and
Imported Food Inspector: A. Maldwyn Jones, F.S.I.A., M.R.San. I.,
Cert.R.S.I., (Meat & Food).

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee,
Holyhead Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman. Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report
upon the Health of your District for the year 1951.

This report incorporates the Report of the Sanitary Inspector made under Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers Regulations of 1935. In the Section dealing with Vital Statistics it will be seen that there has been precisely the same number of Births for 1951 as for 1950, each showing a slight decrease upon 1949. The relative figures are 195 (1949) 187 (1950 & 1951). The two later years reflect a corrected figure of the sex and age composition of the population of 18.07, where the comparable figure for England & Wales as a whole is 15.5. These figures may be not only of present concern but must be taken in conjunction with the present, the immediate future, and the more remote housing needs of the community. The number of Deaths of persons under one year of age is even higher than it was for 1950. The relative Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 live births for the two years are shown to have been -

	<u>1950.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
Holyhead	42.8	69.5
England & Wales	29.8	29.6
Anglesey	-	55.0

It is suggested that a major contributory factor towards this high incidence lies in adverse housing conditions where this last year's adverse climatic conditions may have possibly affected the gap between the increasing rate of house replacement and the rate of deterioration of old outmoded insanitary accommodation.

It may be well to recollect that Section 57 of the Housing Act of 1936 is a permissive section that no Minister of Housing has so far actioned into a directive. This section concerns standards of overcrowding within the table of figures laid down in Schedule Five of that Act, and states that Local Authorities may cause systematic house inspections within their District for the purpose of ascertaining what overcrowding exists. It is generally believed that exceedingly few, if any, local authorities could possibly, under present conditions, provide the necessarily appreciable increase in staff to deal with what would be in all areas a very considerable task. It is suggested that any "small measure" inclination to carry out such surveys, would from a long term point of view be largely wasted. This Section 57 referred to above, is concerned only with Statutory overcrowding. Nevertheless, overcrowding is but one facet of bad domestic environment, for one should bear in mind that antiquated design, bad heating and ventilating, excessive (and only too frequently) ever increasing dampness are just as formidable foes of healthy domestic environment. It is suggested that, if these criteria were used as a basis for a housing survey were any such a survey ever even likely to be possible, - then the adverse figures might suggest that the present appreciable Housing Waiting List reflects an understatement of the overall picture of need.

It is, of course, an accepted principle that today there are, apart from the economic factor, three main continuing controlling factors that aim at producing a physically and mentally healthy citizen. They are:- firstly, the beneficial or adverse effect of parental interest and discipline (sometimes badly lacking because of supposed delegation of responsibility):- secondly, general environmental (which is the charge of the Local Sanitary Authority):- and thirdly, what may be termed the more Medical Preventative and curative factor which is the concern of the Local Health Authority and the Medical Services branch of the Education Authority. As your District Medical Officer of Health is also by appointment, Assistant to these two Bodies through the County Medical Officer who is also the County School Medical Officer, it may not be amiss to refer briefly to this third controlling factor.

In their order of preventative and curative time of influence the components of this factor are as follows:- Ante-natal care (in Clinics) of the unborn through the expectant mother. Domiciliary delivery or Hospitalisation. Care at home by the District Nurse until the fourteenth day. Supervision by the Health Visitor, directly, and through the Infant Welfare Centre where - apart from other matters, - protection against such fevers as smallpox and diphtheria are offered. This period terminates on school entry at the age of five years. Supervision throughout the school career by the School Nurse who is usually the Health Visitor and thereby preserves a valuable continuity. Medical Inspection on school entry and at regular intervals, or as often as the child's condition warrants.

Protection of the child population against Diphtheria by Immunisation is carried out through the County Health and School Services and also by General Medical Practitioners. It is, unfortunately, true that although a well attended Infant Welfare Centre is maintained by the County Authority in the District, and although Immunisations are carried out as an integral part of every Annual Routine School Medical Inspection, yet, in each case the percentage number of immunisations of the two main age groups (0-4 years and 5-15 years) are lower for Holyhead than for any of the other seven Sanitary Districts in the County. It is, of course, realised that no child is ever injected without the written consent of the parent or guardian and, therefore, a return of a blank card to the Head Teacher leaves a child unprotected.

Of the major causes of death it will be seen that the principle single causations were easily those due to Blood Vessel diseases of the Nervous System, various heart diseases other than coronary abnormality and coronary disease itself.

The Centralised Slaughterhouse situated within this District, although outdated, is run by the Ministry, at least as well as the premises will allow. The Council will, no doubt, not be satisfied until it is served by a replacement modern structure situated within the District but not within the built up area (as is the present premises).

This Cambria Street Slaughterhouse old fashioned as it is, has a coverage of approaching 20,000 persons - that is to say, double the population of your town. Nevertheless, your Sanitary Inspector, accredited to a population of over 10,000, carries out the the entire meat inspection.

These meat inspections take place in the early part of the day outside of the generally accepted office hours. It will be seen that the Sanitary Inspector reports that he was unable to find time to carry out any of his prescribed duties under the relevant Regulations for Imported Foods. (In any case, it is suggested that the facilities for such inspections are quite inadequate, if existent at all.) Imported Foods are understood also to require early morning work. The Sanitary Inspector visited Factories during the year but, as he records, did not find it possible to give any routine attention to this matter.

The timing of these Meat Inspection and Imported Food Inspection duties really entitle the officer concerned to some compensatory off duty. During the period 25.9.51 to 31.12.51 the Council was most fortunate in being able, at very short notice, to obtain a locum tenens for the Sanitary Inspector during his sick leave. The Council will, no doubt, feel very indebted to F.I. Rowlands Esq., M.R. San. I. (Sanitary Inspector to the Valley Rural District Council) for so readily coming to the rescue until the Council was fortunate enough to obtain a Temporary Sanitary Inspector from the Home Counties. The latter carried out the Sanitary Duties from 22.10.51 to 31.12.51.

Towards the end of the year, subsequent to a visit paid to the District by the Medical Inspector (Dr. G.J. Roberts) of the Welsh Board of Health, a letter (Ref: I.H.D. 316/1 of 15.10.51) was received intimating the arrangements would be made with the Ministry of Health for a visit to be paid to the Port by a Medical Officer from London. This matter refers to the finalisation of the precise position of, and responsibilities pertaining to the Council within the realm of British Ports. Previously the position seems to have been, at least, nebulous.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Chairman and members for their interest and support and the Clerk, Sanitary Inspector, and other officers of the Council for their willing cooperation and help.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

G.H.B. Roberts

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	860
Population (Registrar General's Mid. 1951 Est.)					10,460
Rateable Value (on 31.3.51)	...	...	...	...	£51,156
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£197.14.5d

Rateable premises:-

Dwelling houses	...	...	2,945
Farm houses	...	...	2
Business premises	...	...	128
Business and dwelling houses combined.	...	...	199
Total			<u>3,274</u>

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births (Actual Occurences).

	<u>1950</u>			<u>1951</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	85	93	178	101	76	177
Illegitimate	5	4	9	6	4	10
	<u>90</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>187</u>

The Birth Comparability factor is 1.01.

BIRTH RATES (Total)

Holyhead	17.9 (Crude)	18.07 (Corrected)
England & Wales	15.5.	

STILLBIRTHS.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	0	1	1
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)	= 5.3
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	= 0.09
England & Wales	= 0.36

DEATHS (Total).

<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
84	68	152
<u>84</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>152</u>

The Death Comparability factor is 0.91.
 Death Rate per 1,000 population (Crude Rate) = 13.57
 Corrected = 12.44 (1950 = 13.6).
 England & Wales = 12.5 (1950 = 11.6).

MATERNAL DEATHS.

Nil.

Deaths Under One Year of Age.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	8	3	11
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>13</u>

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births = 69.5.
 England & Wales = 29.6
 Wales & Monmouthshire = 35.5
 Anglesey = 55.0

Deaths of Infants Under Four Weeks of Age.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	0	1	1
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births = 21.3
 England & Wales = 18.8 (1950 = 18)
 Anglesey = 28.0.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	4	0
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus...	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	0	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	0	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	8	4
Diabetes ...	2	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system..	13	9
Coronary disease, angina...	8	4
Hypertension with heart disease ...	4	3
Other heart disease ...	10	14
Other circulatory disease..	2	2
Pneumonia ...	2	1
Bronchitis ...	6	9
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	1	0
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	0
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea..	2	1
Nephritis and nephroses ...	2	2
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	3	0
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	10	9
All other accidents ...	2	2
	<u>84</u>	<u>68</u>

Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases.
(Notifiable Diseases (excluding tuberculosis))

Table showing cases notified during the year, classified in
age groups.

Disease	1-4 yrs	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-44	45-64	65 & over
Whooping Cough	36	25	2	-	-	-	-
Measles	31	15	1	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Total 62 of which 55 were primary vaccinations.

Diphtheria Immunisation in relation to Child Population.

0 - 4 years			5 - 15			TOTAL		
Popula- tion.	No. Immun- ised.	%	Popula- tion.	No. Immun- ised.	%	Popula- tion.	No. Immun- ised.	%
920	351	38.2	1,444	1,016	70.4	2,364	1367	57.8

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

It was not necessary during the year to make application for a Court Order under section 47 of the Act, for the removal to other accommodation of any person physically incapacitated and living in insanitary conditions.

Two applications were received under section 50 of the Act respecting burial of the dead. The Council undertook financial responsibility for the burial of one person, and rejected the other application for the burial of an infant as not coming within the scope of the Act, there being other financial resources available to the parents for the purpose.

It was also decided that burial arrangements be undertaken under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector and utilising the direct labour of Council employees for the purpose.

CAMPING SITES AND CARAVANS

No action was necessary respecting camping sites and caravans.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are seven male conveniences and three female conveniences. Some are very cramped and obsolete in conception and it would be improvement if they were replaced by more suitable accommodation. Despite the full time attention of one attendant, complaints are received about abuse of the facilities by the public.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

There are six industrial chimneys in the area that could create smoke nuisance but their use is so intermittent or so well controlled that seldom is any complaint received. Action was taken, with satisfactory results, by the Sanitary Inspector respecting one establishment when fuel restriction measures denied the plant the recommended fuel.

FACTORIES

The Sanitary Inspector made thirteen visits to factories during the year. Faults in the sanitary conveniences were remedied in one case, and lime washing of the premises carried out in another. It was not possible to give any routine attention to this matter.

RESTRICTIONS ON DEALING IN RAGS

A contravention of section 154 Public Health Act 1936 was witnessed by the Sanitary Inspector when two persons were observed to give gold-fish to children in exchange for previously solicited discarded articles of woollen clothing. The Council instituted legal proceedings, but it was not found possible to serve the summons at the addresses given by the offenders.

PEST CONTROL

Rats & Mice. The Sanitary Inspector summarises his work as follows :-

<u>No. of premises</u>	<u>No. of unfounded complaints</u>	<u>No. of treatments</u>	<u>Rat proofing Measures</u>
Rats	21	5	16
Mice	2	-	2

The Refuse Tips have been accorded the prescribed treatment during the year with satisfactory results.

The necessary attention to the town's sewerage system has not been given but sections have been treated in conjunction with the control of surface infestations.

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DIS INFECTION AND DIS INFESTATION

A summary is submitted of the action taken for disinfection and disinfection of premises:-

<u>Disease or Infestation</u>	<u>Council Houses</u>	<u>Private Houses</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Vis its</u>
Tuberculosis	5	12	17	34
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	2
Stanley Hospital	-	-	4	8
Ants	2	4	6	12
Bugs	4	-	4	8
Cockroaches	5	5	10	20

REFUSE AND SALVAGE DISPOSAL

Seventy visits of tip supervision were made by the Sanitary Inspector.

Refuse disposal is by means of controlled tipping and this has been more effectively carried out since the Council acquired the angle-dozer in February 1950. The Penbanc site is not one of the most suitable for the purpose, and its use is criticised from time to time in relation to its effect on amenity. During the winter months of 1950/51 refuse was tipped in the public park, and when the operation was nearing completion a protest was received from adjacent house-holders, but time has shown that their fears were completely unjustified and the reclamation achieved has resulted in a definite improvement and laid the foundation for future development. In July refuse tipping at the Recreation Ground, Turkey Shore, was started and this site was still in use at the end of the year. Routine rat control measures were carried out at all the tips with satisfactory results. The disposal personnel consists of angle-dozer driver and one tip attendant.

Refuse collection is by means of one five ton Bedford short wheel base vehicle acquired in March 1946, and the collection team consists of driver and five bin-men. Trade refuse from the town centre is separately collected by a second vehicle. The income from salvage sales during the year was as follows :-

Paper	-	81 tons 4 cwts. 1 qr.	-	£1,137.18s.7d.
Rags	-	3 tons 12 cwts. 1 qr.	-	£93.11s.5d.

There are ninety eight houses with pail closets from which night soil is collected once per week.

DUST BIN SERVICE

Two hundred non-galvanised bins were issued to house-holders during the year. These were charged to the General Rate Fund and the Government restriction on the use of raw materials in the manufacture of bins will materially reduce the life and accelerate the replacement rate.

WATER SUPPLY

The Sanitary Inspector summarises his work as follows :-

<u>Premises with deficient water supply</u>	<u>No of Visits</u>	<u>Preliminary Notices</u>	<u>No. of service pipes re-newed</u>
9	16	9	8

The County Water Department attempt to take one bacteriological sample of water in Holyhead each week as a routine measure, and during the year, fifty samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and one sample for chemical analysis. The results of examination are consistently satisfactory and indicate a water supply free from undesirable bacterial pollution and of sound chemical composition.

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HOUSING

The following is a summary of action taken by the Sanitary Inspector.

Repair of Defective Housing Accommodation

	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>No. of visits</u>	<u>No. of Notices</u>	<u>Premises repaired</u>
Housing Defects	63	154	58	50

No Statutory Notices were served under the Housing Act, but two were served and complied with under the Public Health Act 1936.

Consideration was given during the year to making a Clearance Area of a block of twelve houses in Boston Street/Swift Square, but the reaction of the Welsh Board of Health was ^{not} encouraging and the project lapsed.

Overcrowding

No reliable statistical data is available respecting the degree and extent of statutory overcrowding in terms of the Housing Act, but cases found on investigation of Housing Applications are re-housed in Council Houses as opportunity arises.

Provision of Housing Accommodation

<u>Premises</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>2 bedrooms</u>	<u>3 bedrooms</u>	<u>4 bedrooms</u>	<u>Total</u>
By Council		20	48	2	70
Private Enterprise		-	-	-	-

Housing Applications

At the end of the year there were 303 recorded housing applications and the Sanitary Inspector made ninety six investigating visits and eighty seven visits to Council Houses either nearing completion or on change of tenancy.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The Sanitary Inspector summarises his work as follows :-

<u>No. of Premises</u>	<u>No. of visits</u>	<u>No. of Notices</u>	<u>Drains cleared or repaired</u>
158	248	158	158

No. of new sewer connections from existing premises 6

<u>Sanitary Accommodation</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Visits</u>	<u>Notices</u>	<u>Fittings Provided</u>
Requiring new W.C. basins	5	6	5	5
Requiring new pails	3	3	3	3
Lack of W.C. systems.	3	4	3	2

The sanitary accommodation at the Football Ground is considered to be crude and unsuccessful efforts were made during the year to secure improvements.

The Sanitary Inspector has been making informal representations to the Education Authority and the School Managers of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic School since 1938 respecting the unsuitable conveniences at the School, but little progress has been made in the matter.

In May it was found necessary to remind building contractors of their obligations under section 41 Public Health Act 1936 respecting notifying the Local Authority when they are engaged on any work on existing drainage, so that the officers of the Authority can inspect and approve of the work.

In May I submitted a written opinion on the necessity for making proper sewage disposal arrangements for the Gors Avenue district. This is no new problem and is part of the proposals which have been under consideration over a period of years for providing a sewerage system for serving portions of the Urban and contiguous parts in the Valley Rural District.

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LICENSED PREMISES

The Sanitary Inspector made twenty six visits to licensed premises during the year, and in accordance with his usual practice, as required in a Ministry of Health directive in 1920, submitted a report in February to the Annual Licensing Sessions at the Magistrates' Court on the following number of premises licensed by the Justices :-

Premises licensed for sale of intoxicating liquour	.....	25
-do- -do- for public use	.....	4
-do- -do- as cinemas	.....	3
-do- -do- as billiard halls	.....	2

In his report the Sanitary Inspector made the following observation which is worth reproducing for record purposes:-

"During the year under review the Anglesey County Council Water Department has installed meters on water services supplying licensed premises and the licensees have quite legitimately exercised stricter control over the use of water supplying automatic flushing cisterns. So long as this control is not over-done, sanitation will not suffer, but there is the inherent danger of reducing hygienic standards for financial considerations. Some of the conveniences are ill-lighted due to continuous pilfering of electric lamps, and the responsibilities of licensees in this direction should be stressed, as suitable electric fittings of the bulk-head type are available. It is also a sad reflection on the mentality of the patrons of the cheaper cinema seats, that the walls of conveniences provided for their use, are revoltingly defaced with obscene drawings and remarks which cause considerable disgust to decent minded persons. This must be a perpetual source of concern to Cinema Managers."

Co-operation between the Licensing Justices and the Sanitary Inspector has produced in recent years much needed improvements in sanitary accommodation at licensed premises.

SHOP PREMISES : FOOD AND OTHER

There are some 185 premises in the town which come within the scope of the Shops Act 1950, and those shops dealing in edible commodities are also subject to the provisions of the Food & Drugs Act 1938. The Sanitary Inspector made only seventy seven incidental visits to food premises and this is insufficient to ensure adequate supervision in accordance with the modern conception of food hygiene. It should, however, be recorded that enforcement of the Food & Drugs Act in some instances and advice in others resulted in provision of minimum requirements and higher hygienic standards in five premises, and pest control treatment was carried out in one case.

One premises was converted into a small but well equipped cafe during the year.

Defective closet accommodation at one bake-house was made good, and the only basement bake-house to which section 54 Factories Act 1937/48 applies was brought up to a satisfactory standard at considerable expense, and is now equipped with one of the most modern types of gas fired ovens.

One non-food establishment completely re-modelled its sanitary accommodation, undertaking work of major re-construction in the process.

IMPORTED FOOD

The Sanitary Inspector was unable to find time to carry out any of his prescribed duties under the Imported Food Regulations during the year.

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MEAT INSPECTION

During the year, 202 visits were made to the Slaughterhouse and 90 to the Cattleyard, and the record of meat found unfit is as follows :-

Carcases inspected and condemned

	<u>GOATS</u>	<u>CATTLE</u>	<u>COWS</u>	<u>CALVES</u>	<u>SHEEP</u>	<u>PIGS</u>
No. killed	-	927	191	75	3780	319
No. killed ex. Eire	29	811	3	-	24	1
Carcases inspected	29	1736	194	75	3804	320

All diseases except Tuberculosis

Whole Carcases condemned	6	23	20	22	34	9
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1026	124	-	450	10

Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis. 20.7% 60.3% 74.2% 29.3% 12.7% 5.9%

Tuberculosis Only.

Whole carcasses condemned.	-	2	4	1	-	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	96	34	-	-	4

Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B. - 5.6% 19.5% 1.3% - 2.1%

WEIGHTS OF UNFIT MEAT

	<u>BEASTS</u>	<u>CALVES</u>	<u>SHEEP</u>	<u>PIGS</u>	<u>GOATS</u>
Tuberculosis	6601	130	-	745	-
Dropsy	6902	738	492	-	-
Metritis	312	-	375	-	-
Actinomycosis	55	-	-	-	-
Fever	3270	52	240	431	-
Mastitis	508	-	76	-	-
Johne's Disease	2367	-	-	-	-
Nephritis	416	-	52	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	516	-
Sapraemia	-	-	64	-	-
Moribund	4937	-	-	-	240
Injuries	3767	-	117	190	-
Parasites	641	-	656	6	-
Cirrhosis	8538	-	-	-	-
Immaturity	-	513	-	-	-
Total Weight :	38314 lbs	1433 lbs	2072 lbs	1888 lbs	240 lbs.

Total weight of unfit meat for the year 19 tons 12 cwts 1 qr.

Weight of unfit Canned Corned Beef 6 tins (36 lbs.)

OTHER UNSOUND FOOD

The following commodities were examined and rejected as unfit for human consumption, and disposed of to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Inspector:-

	Meat	.....	167 tins		
Vegetables	.....	312 tins	Fruit	.....	301 tins
Milk	.....	152 tins	Fish	.....	168 tins.
Wet Fish	.....	62 lbs	Fish Fillets	.....	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Pressed Meat	.....	65 lbs	Pears	.....	35 lbs
Bacon	.....	27 lbs	Suet	.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Cheese	.....	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	Cocoanuts	.....	1950.

ICE CREAM CONTROL

In the tables below, details are given of the results of testing 129 samples of Ice Cream submitted to the Public Health Laboratory during June, July and August, 1951. There are two local manufacturers using the Hot Mix Method, two using the Complete Cold Mix Method and another two using both methods. There are 21 non-manufacturing retailers who sell pre-packed proprietary brands bought in bulk. The results of testing have been regularly supplied to all whole-salers and retailers during the season.

Manufacturing-retailers

Dealer	Samples	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
A.	10	80%	10%	10%	nil
B.	7	57%	43%	nil	nil
C.	10	30%	40%	10%	20%
D.	11	27%	9%	37%	27%
E.	10	40%	40%	20%	nil
F.	5	100%	nil	nil	nil
Total.	53	50.9%	25.3%	15.0%	8.8%

Non-manufacturing Retailers

Twenty-one Dealers

76	47.3%	43.4%	5.2%	4.1%
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Comparative Statement for 1949, 1950 and 1951.

Manufacturers	Year	Grades 1 & 2	Percentage Improvement
	1949	54%	-
	1950	60.7%	12.4%
	1951	76.2%	25.5%
Retailers	1949	58%	-
	1950	65.5%	12.95%
	1951	90.7%	38.4%

The Public Health Laboratory Service suggests that 80% of the samples should fall into Grades 1 and 2 and none into Grade 4.

It will be noted that one manufacturer has had the excellent result of 100% Grade 1.

The general picture gives more satisfaction than in previous years and it is obvious that there is now a better appreciation by the dealers of the hygienic principle involved in handling such an easily contaminated product as ice cream. Advisory work and systematic sampling has played a part in this general improvement but there is no room for complacency as the season is so short and the risk of food poisoning so great that constant vigilance is necessary on the part of the public health staff and more particularly by the ice cream dealers themselves to ensure that their products are free from suspicion.

/Continuation ...

MILK CONTROL

Number of Non-designated Milk Retailers	12
Number of Pasteurised Milk Retailers	1
Number of T.T. Milk Retailers	2

Milk Sampling - Non-designated Milks

<u>Milk</u>	<u>Bacteriological Test</u>	<u>T.B. Biological Test</u>	<u>Chemical Test</u>
Ordinary Milk	7	nil	11

Milk Sampling - Designated Milks

<u>Milk</u>	<u>Phosphatase Test</u>	<u>Bacteriological Test</u>	<u>T.B. Biological Test</u>	<u>Chemical Test</u>
Pasteurised	22	22	nil	11
T.T.	nil	nil	nil	3

All the chemical tests for quality were satisfactory, one sample of ordinary milk failed the bacteriological test and two samples of pasteurised milk failed the prescribed test. It will be noted that little attention to routine sampling was possible during the year and this is partly explained by laboratory difficulties and the termination of long standing arrangements for examination facilities.

FOOD & DRUGS CONTROL

The following samples of food and drugs were obtained by the County Sampling Officer, and submitted for examination during the year under the provisions of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938 :-

Fever Mixture	1	Purified Borax B.P.	1
Mixed Herbs	1	Malted Chest Syrup	2
Tonic Syrup of Mineral.1		Yeast Extract	1
Halibut Liver Oil	1	Matte Tea Substitute	1
Mild Beer	6	Table Jelly	1
Pork Pie	1	Mincemeat	1
Full cream milk pudding ...		1	

No action was considered necessary against any of the vendors.

It will be noted that samples of milk are shown under the heading of 'MILK CONTROL'.

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